

## Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma

---

Review

Author(s): Lowell Dunham

Review by: Lowell Dunham

Source: *Books Abroad*, Vol. 32, No. 3 (Summer, 1958), p. 316

Published by: Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma

Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/40098487>

Accessed: 09-05-2016 17:33 UTC

---

Your use of the JSTOR archive indicates your acceptance of the Terms & Conditions of Use, available at

<http://about.jstor.org/terms>

JSTOR is a not-for-profit service that helps scholars, researchers, and students discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content in a trusted digital archive. We use information technology and tools to increase productivity and facilitate new forms of scholarship. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).



*Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma* is collaborating with JSTOR to digitize, preserve and extend access to *Books Abroad*

This biography makes delightful reading. Whether its historical accuracy is accepted or not, it must be admitted that Vigil's interpretation of the life of the monarch of Texcoco has literary merit in itself.

Donald W. Bleznick  
Pennsylvania State University

- ✠ Jorge Castañeda. *México y el orden internacional*. México. Fondo de Cultura Económica. 1956. 245 pages. \$1.50.

This is the first book by a Mexican author about the United Nations. Señor Castañeda is his country's representative on the Judicial Committee of the General Assembly. The result is an analysis of the UN and a discussion of possible charter modifications from the viewpoint of "...aquellas reformas que parecen más de acuerdo con los intereses de México." The author is cautious and realistic about any changes, and we have a moderate and intelligent document which should receive attention from concerned parties in this country.

Most interesting is his development of a Mexican policy consistently in favor of non-intervention. This is a pressing matter for small powers. By extension, Mexico is also in sympathy with the autonomous sentiments of colonial countries.

The role of Mexico in the UN is, in general, the role of the Latin American bloc: "...mediar y presentar soluciones inspiradas en el interés de toda la humanidad y no en consideraciones de política de poder." In this respect, the author is disillusioned with Pan Americanism and emphasizes instead *pan-latinoamericanismo* as a vehicle for a truly national identification of the Iberoamerican republics.

Howard T. Young  
Pomona College

- ✠ Jesús de Galíndez. *La era de Trujillo*. Santiago de Chile. Editorial del Pacífico. 1956. 455 pages. \$2.60.

Galíndez's documented analysis of the regime of Rafael Trujillo, dictator of the Dominican Republic since 1930, is a study of the slow and insidious progress of a tyrant as he tightens his

grip on an entire nation, until he brings it to its knees in abject degradation. Losses of personal and political liberties, granting of personal privileges to Trujillo's family and henchmen pass in review *ad nauseam* until the reader is projected into a phantasmagorical world composed of terror and comic opera effects. (Trujillo gave his four-year-old son the rank of colonel in the Dominican Army, and has collected more epithets and medals for himself than a Russian general.) Galíndez paid with his life for this work, just as other opponents of Trujillo had. (*Time*, April 2, June 4, July 16, 1956.) Galíndez's work will no doubt be considered in the literature of political science as a classic in the study of Spanish-American tyrants.

Lowell Dunham  
University of Oklahoma

- ✠ Andrés Santamaría. *Diccionario de incorrecciones de lenguaje*. Madrid. Paraninfo. 1956. xx + 312 2-col. pages. 80 ptas.

A seldom recognized disadvantage which the native speaker has, as opposed to the foreign learner of the language, who has presumably learned it correctly, is that the former may have either learned it incorrectly or carelessly formed bad speech habits. This product of twenty years' work is intended for their use.

The terms treated are alphabetically arranged and cover errors in agreement, gender (words like *agua*), use of pronoun objects, wrong placement of phrase modifiers, prepositions used wrongly, irregular forms of *andar*, dropping or adding syllables in words (*refrangilidad* for *refrangibilidad*; *medicamentación* for *medicación*), and other matters of syntax, including a long entry under *que*. Foreignisms are included (e.g., *dessert* for *postres*; *desuetud* for *desuso*), as is the tricky *lo futuro* and a few terms not particularly necessary for one's everyday vocabulary (distinguishing between *aerómetro* and *areómetro*). Words now accepted by the Academy, although since the work was begun, are indicated by an asterisk (*garage* if spelled with "j"—*garaje*; omission of accent on *fui* and similar forms).

B. G. D.

